

# HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. III.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1822.

No. 141.

## HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE  
HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded. And no paper will be discontinued until arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure nine subscribers and guarantee the payments, shall receive a tenth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each insertion.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the postmasters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a taste for literary pursuits, are invited to favour us with communications.

## Houses and Lots in Hillsborough, FOR SALE.

D. O'FARRELL will sell all his houses and lots, either in the whole or singly.

He has Cider by the quart and domestic Wine equal to any imported.

Also Montanus's Hebrew Bible, and Buxtorf's Hebrew Lexicon and Grammar.

Oct. 16. 40—tf

## CORN.

TAE subscriber wishes to purchase 100 barrels of corn. He will give two dollars and fifty cents per barrel in discount to those that are indebted to him.

He also wishes to purchase thirty bushels of good wheat.

J. S. Smith.

Hillsborough, October 7.

39—4w

## LOST.

IN Hillsborough, on the evening of the 3d inst a note of hand for sixteen dollars, drawn by William Leathers in favor of the subscriber. All persons are hereby forewarned trading for said note, and the said William Leathers from paying the same to any person but myself, as no transfer of the same has ever been made by me.

George Clinton.

Orange county, Oct. 4.

32—3w

## LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining at the Post-Office in Hillsborough, N. C., Oct. 1, 1822.

A. Lucy Johnson, Frederick Jones, George Anderson, Armoz King, Thomas Armstrong, John Karenton, Wm. Kelly, John Kelly.

B. Miss Sarah Bryan, John Lockhart.

C. John Bruce, John McKerrall, Wm. Bradshaw, Alexander Morris, 2, Margaret E. Baglow, A. D. Murphy, George E. Badger, Col. Joseph Moore, John Brown, Wm. or Jesse Allen, Wm. Brinkley, Wm. McGee, Thomas Brooks, John McDonald, Christopher Harbey, Wm. Ford McMullan, Green Bowers, Alfred Moore.

D. Green O'Daniel.

E. Duncan Cameron, Samuel Peeler, Miss Eiza Cloud, Rev. Samuel Paisley, 2, William G. Cook, Wm. Perry, Thomas Glancy, 2, Wm. Hall, James Moore, Wm. M. Campbell, Aquilla Rhodes, James Rhodes, James Rhodes, Rev. Wm. A. Reeves, John R. Cummings, Rev. Wm. A. Rhodes, Clerk of the Superior Court, Wm. Ryan, Robert G. Cunningham, James Roberts, Wm. Christmas, M. R. W. Dow, Solomon Cates, Wm. Ruffin, esq., George Cates, Mrs. Thelma J. Reeves, Mary Cole, Wm. Smith, John Farrington, Wm. Sparkman, esq., John Courtney, Sheriff of Orange county, 2.

F. Post M. Dillardville, Cannon H. Hipp, Wm. Dillard, Joseph Stubbs, Zachary D. Dick, Joseph Scarlock, esq., Anderson D. Kin, J. A. Sneed, Wm. M. Dillard, Col. Herbert Sims, Wm. M. Dillard, Robert Shanklin, Matthew Durham, John Y. Savage, Frederick Stovall.

G. Richard Freeman, Susanah Farnett, John Plintom, Rev. Frederick Fonville, Ed. and Turner, John B. Thompson, 2, Jonathan Trapp, Robert Thompson, Francis Timmerlake, John Turner, Endoch Thomson.

H. Robert Hastings, James Whites, Lewis Huchinson, Herbert H. Hbs, Wm. R. Herndon, David Williams, Thomas Huchinson, James Wilson, 3, John Hart, Peter Williams, Thomas Holloway, Betsy Hall, Mary Halesy.

I. Isaac Jackson, George R. J. rdan, Stephen Justice, John Young.

R. L. Cook, P. M.

Oct. 1.

88—

## JUST PUBLISHED.

and for sale at this Office, and the several stores in town,

HEARTT'S

ALMANAC

FOR

1823.

Oct. 9.

## FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the large and convenient dwelling house and lot where he now lives, in the town of Hillsborough. The lot contains an acre of ground. The house contains eight rooms, well finished, with a large garret room; adjoining the house is a dining room, 30 by 16 feet, well finished. The other improvements on the lot are a kitchen, smoke house, barn, stable, carriage house, &c., and a well of excellent water within a few feet of the kitchen door. It would form an eligible situation for a large family, or any person disposed to keep a private boarding house. The terms will be accommodating. Any application by mail, for further and more particular information, will be attended to without delay.

John Witherspoon.

July 16.

27—tf

## State of North-Carolina, ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1822.

Andrew M. Brown } Original attachment, vs. Josiah W. Balbridge } the defendant.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Josiah W. Balbridge, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state; it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made three months successively in the Hillsborough Recorder, that unless the said Josiah W. Balbridge be and appear at the next term of said Court, to be held on the fourth Monday in November next, then and there to reply and plead to issue, that judgment will be rendered against him.

Test,

John Taylor, Clerk

Price adv. \$3 25.

34—3m

## New-York Infirmary.

Gratuitous treatment of Cancers, Fistulas and Ulcers.

DR. BEACH, successor to the late Doctor of New Jersey, respectfully informs the public, that he will open on Thursday the 8th of August, an Infirmary at No. 4 Chamber street, for the special treatment of cancers, fistulas, and ulcers. More than one thousand persons have been cured of these diseases in this city in the last three years, without surgical operations, by the same mode of treatment as will be pursued at this Infirmary. It is opened exclusively for the benefit of the indigent, labouring under these distressing maladies. This class of the community are respectfully invited to call, and receive medicine and attendance, without money and with no price.

N. B. The Infirmary will be opened twice a week, on Mondays and Thursdays, between the hours of twelve and one.

Editors of newspapers throughout the Union, are requested to give the above a few insertions.

34—

## The Shorter Catechism,

for sale at this office, by the gross, dozen, or single.

## LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining at the Post-Office in Chapel-Hill, N. C., Oct. 1, 1822.

B. Daniel Boothe, Jordan Merritt, Samuel Br. wer, Wm. H. Merritt, Christopher Barbee, John Morgan, Sarah & John Morgans, James Moore, Abraham Murphy.

C. James Craig, sen, Rev. Joseph Caldwell, 2, John G. Chalmers, 2, William Nichols.

D. Richard Davis, George O'Sham.

E. Samuel Evans, Chesley M. Patterson.

F. Samuel Garrard, James Reeves.

G. William G. Hill, Frederick R. Sheppard.

H. Ape Johnson, John Tyler.

I. B. Kittrell, esq., John Tyler.

L. Thomas Litch, Polly G. Webb.

H. Thomson, P. M.

Chapel Hill, Oct. 2.

39—

## State of North-Carolina, ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1822.

John Bruce } Original attachment, vs. Herndon Haralson } the plaintiff in this case.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, Herndon Haralson, is not an inhabitant of the state, it is ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for two months, that unless the said Herndon Haralson be and appear at the next term of said Court, and plead to issue, judgment by default will be entered against him.

Test,

John Taylor, Clerk.

Price adv. \$3 50.

36—2m

Printing neatly executed

AT THIS OFFICE.

## Take this friendly notice.

THOSE indebted to the subscriber as administrator of William Walker, deceased, or for medical services, who call upon col. J. Allison, before the 25th of October next, if they wish to save cost, for after that date they must expect a hint from him, for which they will have to pay from forty cents to one dollar. Those having claims against said Walker must present them as the law directs, or this notice will be pled in bar of recovery.

J. A. Mebane.

Sept. 20.

37—4w

## ALEXANDER & HARRISON.

HAVE on hand the following articles, which they will sell at very reduced prices to suit the times.

Best Saddles, cut back trees, at \$16 00 cash.  
Plated Gig Harness, 40 00  
Common ditto, 25 00  
Plated Carriage Harness, elegant, 85 00  
Common ditto, 55 00  
Breech Bands, by the pair, 8 50  
Blind Bridles, 2 25

and all other articles in proportion. They will also credit their work six and twelve months, at a moderate advance on the above prices, or receive in payment any kind of produce. Their shop is on Queen Street over Dr Webb's medical shop.

January 9, 1822.

100—tf

## D. HEARTT

Proposes publishing, in Hillsborough, N. C. a religious paper, to be entitled

## THE NORTH CAROLINA

Evangelical Intelligencer,

in which will be given the most important information relative to the spread of the gospel, and the consequent melioration of the condition of the human family, with such other intelligence as may be interesting to the christian reader; occasionally enlivened with religious and moral essays, and lighter articles tending to promote christian charity and heavenly-mindedness.

## PROSPECTUS.

TO a contemplative mind it is pleasing to look abroad over the various portions of the globe, and observe the improvements which are daily taking place in the condition of mankind. We perceive the dark clouds of ignorance and error, of superstition and fanaticism, gradually wasting away, and the horizon gilded with a brightness indicating the approach of a morning glorious to humanity and rich with blessings to the children of men. These heart-cheering prospects are the natural results of extended information, but more particularly the blessed effects of an expanding knowledge of the divine precepts of the christian religion. A general thirst for knowledge seems to be awakened, and the efforts now making by missionary, bible, and other societies, to diffuse the religion of the gospel, and to inculcate a more attentive observance of our civil, moral, and religious duties, are attended with a success cheering to the heart of the philanthropist.

It is under such circumstances that we present to the friends of christianity in this and the neighboring states, proposals for publishing in this place a weekly paper, calculated to aid the cause in which so many are engaged; and are induced to hope that such an establishment would not be among the least efficient means of promoting religious information. By the multiplication of political papers the minds of the people of this favored country have been enlightened in the science of government above all the nations of the earth. Through the same means it is not reasonable to expect that moral darkness may be dissipated, the love of religion be inculcated, and a warmth be infused into the hearts of believing christians which would urge them to still greater exertions? For though we are pleased in contemplating the general advancement of christian knowledge, and the meliorated condition of mankind; yet we find much to lament when we look around us and perceive how many are still enveloped in slothful ignorance, the victims of vice and immorality. Though living in a christian land, there are some, alas many, who never enter a church, who never open a bible, who never reflect on the cause or the purpose of their existence. May not the diffusion of religious intelligence tend to remove this listlessness? May it not excite to inquiry? May it not lead to conviction? To reformation? The continual droppings of water wears the hardest stones; may not weekly admonitions and repeated examples melt hearts of stone? Surely there is room to hope that the contemplated work, if properly encouraged, may contribute in some small degree, towards hastening that glorious period, when "the mountain of the Lord's house shall be established in the top of the mountains, and shall be exalted above the hills; and all nations shall flow unto it."

In presenting this prospectus to the public, it is unnecessary farther to explain the nature of the proposed publication. In its conduct, all possible care will be taken to select such matter as may be most interesting and instructive; and the promised assistance of several eminent divines, it is expected, will add usefulness and respectability to the work.

## CONDITIONS.

The Evangelical Intelligencer will be published once a week, and contain eight quarto pages, neatly printed on good paper. The price will be three dollars a year, if paid in advance; otherwise four dollars will be demanded.

No subscriptions received for less than one year; and no subscription will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. A failure to give notice before the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered as a new engagement. To persons procuring eight subscribers, and remitting the amount of the subscriptions, the paper will be sent gratis.

The publication will commence as soon as sufficient encouragement is obtained to defray the expense.

Persons holding subscriptions are requested to forward to this office the names of the subscribers they may have obtained—retaining the proposals till further notice.

## Foreign Intelligence.

New-York, October 8.

Last evening the regular trading ship Euphrates, capt. S. oddard, arrived here in 23 days from Liverpool. By this conveyance the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received London papers to the 9th and Liverpool to the 11th of September.

## THE GREEKS.

Nothing of an official nature had transpired as to the late battles in Greece; but amidst the contradictory statements in the continental journals, there is evidently enough to induce us to adhere to the opinion, that the series of engagements which took place, though at first favourable to the Turks, terminated in their total defeat at the celebrated pass of Thermopylae.

We have a confirmation of the conflagration of Jassy in Moldavia, by the Musselmens, who appear to have taken advantage of the quiet and peaceable dispositions of the inhabitants; and at the moment trade was revived, to set fire to the city in the night of the 10th of August, by which 20,000 houses were destroyed. Taking advantage of the confusion this occasioned, the Turks gave themselves up to universal pillage, and such was the insatiable thirst of these barbarians for plunder, that it was supposed they would not be satisfied until the whole city was laid in ashes.

## SPAIN.

The accounts from Madrid are to the 27th of August. At the first interview between the new minister of foreign affairs and the foreign ambassadors, the Spanish minister called on them to pronounce frankly the relations they propose to maintain with Spain under the present constitution; and those who were not prepared to give an unequivocal assurance of their friendly disposition, were informed that they might have their passports without a moment's delay. A conduct so independent, was well calculated to produce impressions favorable to the talents and energy of the new ministers, and to show the enemies of the constitution, that it was in vain for them to tempt any longer to disturb the public tranquility.

We have another proof of the determination of the government to act with firmness, in the banishment from Madrid of the Duke del Infantado, the Marquis of Los Amarillos, the Archbishop of Saragossa, and the Bishops of Malaga and Ceuta; a set of unprincipled men, who were constantly about the king, and always advising him to violate the oath he had taken to maintain the new order of things. The accounts received at Madrid from the provinces were highly satisfactory, and ministers, to show the confidence they placed in the people, had reduced the garrison to 800 men, leaving the protection of the capital entirely in the hands of the national guard.

## PORTUGAL.

Lisbon papers to the 25th of August, state, that the troops embarked for Bahia had been on board the vessels eleven days, without orders to proceed on their voyage. This delay was supposed by some, to have arisen from a wish on the part of ministers, to strengthen the expedition; while others viewed it as an indication of its abandonment altogether.

## FRANCE.

The French papers appear to be exclusively occupied with the reports of the trials going on at Paris and Poitiers, of the persons charged with conspiracy against the government. Gen. Berton had been denied the privilege of appointing his own counsel; and from the nature of the evidence brought forward in this case, it appeared that the prosecutors were more anxious to implicate La Fayette, Benjamin Constant, and other leaders of the liberal party, than to convict the accused.

## THE CONGRESS.

Several ministers from foreign courts are stated to have arrived at Paris, on their way to the congress. The following is given in the Paris papers of the 5th of Aug. as a summary of the propositions to be submitted to the congress of Verona:—

1. To declare firmly and openly against revolutions of every kind. 2. To intrust the guarantee of Italy and Germany to Austria. 3. To agree to a secret article relative to Spain. 4. To renew the guarantees given to the other states of Europe. 5. To declare a neutrality, at least ostensibly, with regard to the affairs of Turkey. 6. To invite the different powers to abstain from open war with Spain. 7. To agree to repressive and general measures with respect to the press.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

The Duke of Wellington had been cupped for a severe bilious attack, from which he had recovered, and was preparing to proceed to the congress.

Lawless depredations are stated still

to exist in some parts of the proclaimed districts of Ireland.

The merchants having an interest in the Bahia trade, had applied to government for the protection of a ship of war, in the event of its becoming necessary, on account of the impending struggle for independence in that province, to ship off the English residents and their property.

An alarming riot took place in Oxford-street, during which, one man lost his life, and several others were much injured before it was suppressed. The military was called in, but the object of the rioters is not stated.

Several alterations were about to be made in the custom establishments of all the out ports, which would concentrate the duties, and occasion a reduction in the number of officers employed.

Mr. Canning has been paying farewell visits to all his friends, previous to his departure for India.

A letter received at Lloyd's from Malta, dated the 23d July, states, that the plague had made its appearance on the coast opposite to, and within a few miles of Corfu.

The trial of the conspirators of La Rochelle is terminated. Four of the prisoners are condemned to death, three to five years' imprisonment, one to three years, and three to two years. One is to be placed under the superintendence of police for fifteen years. Thirteen were acquitted.

Augsburg, Aug. 25.

Chourschid Pacha had really passed the Thermopylae with only a part of his army, and he had proceeded with the other part towards Salona to reach Lepanto. At first he really obtained some advantages, which induced the Greeks to take the prudent resolution to occupy a stronger position on the lake or river Sperchios, (now Alamani). There the Greeks came into the rear of the Turks on all sides, and completely defeated them.

Trieste, Aug. 18.

A letter from Durazzo, in Turkish Albania, says "The Greeks gained a great victory near Thermopylae, on the 18th of July. Chourschid's expedition against the Morea has failed, and his army is destroyed. Coron and Modon had surrendered before, and Patras will soon fall."

Corfu, July 25.

The accounts from the continent of the 16th of this month, inform us, that a post of 30 Franks, encamped in the village of Pera, near Arta, was surprised and surrounded by the Turks. They were taken to Arta where the barbarians cut off their ears and noses, and put out their eyes, and sent them back in this condition to the camp of the Greeks; who, inflamed with anger at this sight, fell upon the Mahometans, and retaliated, by cutting in pieces 340 prisoners who fell into their hands.

While these scenes of horror were passing in the south of Epirus, Mark Potzaris, issuing from the mountains of Suli, penetrated by the plateau of Joannina, and over-ran the part of Catzaka Choria, from which he drove the Turks, who escaped only by embarking on the lake to return to the port of Joannina.

No reliance is now placed in Greece on the assistance of Russia, to which, as Chourschid Pacha has publicly announced, the Porte had deigned to grant peace, since it had abandoned the cause of its Greek fellow-christians, and recognized the pre-eminence of the Crescent above the standard of the Cross. Though this is merely the boasting of a barbarian, it is not easy to describe the sinister impression which it has made on the minds of the Christians.

It is affirmed that in the famous battle at Thermopylae, the Greeks were aided by the counsels of a foreign general of distinction, who came from Corinth. This officer, who observed the strictest incognito, fought in the ranks, merely as a Greek captain.

The Spanish government has published the results of the last census, arranged according to the provinces. The whole population of the peninsula, including the Balearic Islands, amounts to 11,248,026 souls.

London, Sept. 4.

On the 25th June the Greek fleet, to the number of 63 sail, passed the channel of Scio.—The fort and the vessels exchanged some hundred shots, but without effect. Six hundred Greeks from Tchesnie have arrived at Scio.—They are conducted every day towards Campo to get in the harvest. Elias Aga remains encamped with his corps at Campo. All persons who had been carried off from the Mastic villages to Scio, have been sent back, except the young girls who are retained, and refused to be restored, notwithstanding all the endeavors of the Pacha.

The contagion rages more than ever at Scio. There have died already at the French consulate, 11 Catholics, and 76 Greeks, including the Dogoman, with his wife and children. The Greeks,



crowded together in the church of the consulate, were swept away in a cruel manner by the contagion.

To complete the misfortunes of Scio, provisions are extremely scarce, nothing to be had but bad goat's flesh. The persons who had taken refuge in the consulate were lately in a very great danger. A Mussulman moved with compassion, came privately and gave information that the Turkish regiment, of one hundred and fifty men, encamped close to the consulate, had formed a project to scale the walls of the garden in the night, to massacre the men and seize the women. But M. Digeon baffled this infernal plot. After having taken all necessary measures, he kept watch during the night in the garden. It was midnight—profound silence reigned—when the savages were heard scaling the walls. How great were their surprise at seeing M. Digeon with his sabre in one hand and a pistol in the other, at the head of his Janissaries, all armed like himself and ready to fire! In their confusion they discharged a few muskets and then retreated. On the following day M. Digeon went to the Pacha to complain of the violation of the asylum of those under his protection. The Pacha listened to his complaints, and has banished the wretches from the island. An abominable action has been committed at Scio; a Turk, the owner of three female slaves, being unable to take them with him to Tchesme, whither he was going, killed them all three.—The Pacha being informed of this atrocious crime, caused the individual who had been guilty of it to be pursued. Being taken and brought back, the Pacha ordered his nose and ears to be cut off, and in that condition sent him back to Tchesme.

[Journal de Frankfurt, Aug. 22.]

It appears by the Paris papers that Nantes had been the seat of fresh disturbances of a political and military nature. "On the 8th August, an individual cried 'Vive Napoleon II.' before a Swiss guard-house, before the son of one of the first merchants of the city and some other persons. The gendarmes, the superior officers of the garrison, and the municipal police hastened to the spot. Arrests took place, and a judicial inquiry was to be the consequence.

The king arrived in London in good health, on the 1st of September. On the 4th he held a privy council, which was attended by most of the cabinet ministers; but it does not appear, that any appointment had been made in consequence of the death of the marquis of Londonderry. Various speculations, as usual, were afloat on the subject. Lord Bathurst seems to be considered as the future secretary for the foreign department.

Police officers had been stationed for some days in the house of the Duke of Wellington, in consequence of anonymous information having been sent to the magistracy, that an attempt would be made upon the life of his grace. The noble duke treated the information with supreme contempt, and not only refused to adopt any precautionary measures, but even expressed a disinclination to have the officers in his house. He rode out every day, attended by a single groom as usual.

Sr William Herschell, the eminent astronomer, died on the 25th August, at Slough, near Windsor, in the 86th year of his age.

## Latest from Europe.

New York, Oct. 13.

The packet ship James Cropper, capt. Marshall, arrived yesterday morning, in 26 days from Liverpool, bringing the regular advices to that date.

The London Courier of the evening of the 14th ult. asserts that the new arrangements for the cabinet are completed, and that Mr. Canning has accepted the seals of the foreign office.

The same paper adds—"Mr. Canning's return to the cabinet is an event which will be hailed with the most heartfelt satisfaction by every well wisher to his country."

The Traveller of the 13th states, that accounts from Hull, conveyed the distressing information from the Greenland Whale Fishery, stating that seven ships had been totally lost, fourteen remained on the ice, not expected to be got out, and eleven were missing.

The Ipswich mail had been robbed of a large amount. A person inside the coach, had the care of property from four different banks, to the amount of forty thousand pounds, and having been obliged to leave the coach for one minute the bag was stolen.

Arrived in London, Don G. Garcia Del Rio, and Don G. Paoissien, ministers plenipotentiary from the independent government of Peru.

The Madrid dates are to the 29th of August. The extraordinary cortes were convoked for the 25th of September. The king signed the decree on the 25th: it had not, however, been made public. It was rumoured that he was not much disposed to adopt the measure, but had yielded to the entreaties of his ministers, who had addressed him on the subject.

The queen's principal physicians held a consultation on the 26th, the result of which gave but little hopes of her recovery.

The capital was tranquil, and the new ministry popular. Miss was at Saragossa on the 23d, waiting for the detach-

ments that were on their march to enter Catalonia. The band at Ronda, the numbers of which had been exaggerated, was almost entirely destroyed.—The news from Arragon and Ampuradas was favourable.

The king's guard, consisting of about one hundred and twenty individuals, chiefly composed of nobles, and who did duty in the apartments of the royal family, was drawn out by their commander on the morning of the 29th and sixty-four ordered to quit the ranks, and present themselves to the captain general for their passports to repair to the place which would be signified to them, and where they might settle or retire from the service.

The minister of the marine had given orders to fit out several ships of war to cruise from the Straits of Gibraltar to Cape de Cruz, on one side, and on the other from Cape Finistre to the Passages.

The French papers of the 10th, give an article from Semlin of the 24th of August, confirming the defeat of Chourischid Pacha on the 20th of July near Larissa. The account adds, that threatened by the Divan, he assembled all his reserves, and led them to the theatre of his defeat; but the Greeks again intercepted him, and on the 1st of August he lost as many lives as on the 20th of July, and was himself taken prisoner.

The advices from Constantinople to the 10th of August, announced the death on the 8th of the Greek patriarch.—Six Greek bishops, who had been detained some months as hostages in the Seraglio, were set at liberty the same day.—The representatives of the Greeks (about six hundred votes) proceeded to the election of a new bishop, and their choice fell on one of the six, the bishop of Chalcedonia, who was formerly bishop of Smyrna.

A letter from the agents of Lloyd's, at Smyrna, dated the 2d of August, states, that they had seen a copy of a document addressed by the Austrian naval captain in that station to the senior British officer, with a dispatch of the Austrian government enclosed, stating that they did not acknowledge the Greek blockade in any way whatever, and ordering the captains of their ships of war to protect their merchant flags against violation by the Greeks in all cases: stating at the same time, that the orders were the result of a mutual arrangement between France, England, and Austria, and that their ships of war were to act in concert to enforce this determination. The agents vouch for their being authentic and official; but the Austrians only had received any communications from their government on the subject.

The last Paris papers are filled with conflicting accounts of the mysterious battle between the Turks and Greeks, in the pass of Thermopylae. The London Courier asks, (after mentioning that it was two months since the battle was fought,) how it happens that not a single authentic word upon the subject had reached Vienna, Paris, or London.

The decision of the court of assize, at Poitiers, upon gen. Berton, and accomplices, was to be pronounced on the 9th of September.

The French government has promulgated the following ordinance respecting the tonnage duties, to be levied upon American ships, entering the ports of France:

### ROYAL ORDINANCE.

Louis, by the grace of God, &c. &c. On the report of our minister of state and finance, our council being heard, we have ordered and do order as follows:—

Art. 1. The application of our ordinance of the 26th of July, 1820, purporting that "the duties of tonnage collected on foreign vessels arriving in the ports of our kingdom situated in Europe, shall be replaced with regard to the ships of the United States of America by a special duty of 90 francs per ton," shall be suspended from and after the 1st of October next.

2. From and after the said date of the 1st of October, and until otherwise ordered, the natural produce or manufactures of the United States of America, which, when imported by vessels belonging to that power, pay, by virtue of the laws now in force, a surcharge amounting to more than twenty francs per marine ton (tonneau de mer), shall only pay an additional duty of twenty francs per ton over and above the duties paid on the same natural produce or manufactures of the U. States when imported in French ships.

Such articles of the said produce, the surcharge on which does not amount to twenty francs per ton, shall continue to pay the duties and surcharges imposed by the general tariff, the present ordinance being intended to apply only in the way of reduction.

3. The following quantities shall be considered as forming the ton of merchandise for each of the articles herein-after mentioned:

Cotton, in wool	365 kilograms
Tobacco, in leaf	725 do.
Potashes and Pearlashes	1,016 do.
Rice	725 do.

All other articles not specified, and which are weighed, 1,016 kilograms. Those generally measured, 42 cubic French feet.

4. The produce of the soil and of the industry of the union which are re-exported after deposit, or pass in transit

through France, shall continue to pay no differential duty.

5. Under the name of tonnage duty, American ships shall pay only a duty of five francs per ton of measurement, according to the American register of the vessel; they will thereby be relieved from the tonnage duty established by the laws of Oct. 1793, and the 4th of May, 1802, and will only be liable on the same footing as French ships, to the other taxes and duties relative to navigation; such as light-house duty, pilotage, brokerage, and others which affect foreign vessels in a different manner—the administration of the customs remaining charged with paying those entitled, out of the produce of the collection of the above five francs per ton, the differences to which American ships would have been subject in virtue of any laws and regulations, whether general or local.

Our minister secretary of state for finance, is charged with the execution of the present ordinance, which shall be inserted in the bulletin of the laws.

Given at the Thuilleries, Sept. 3. (Signed.) LOUIS.

From the National Gazette of Oct. 7.

### FROM MEXICO.

We have in our hands Havana papers to the 15th ult. a series of the "Gazette of the Imperial Government of Mexico," to the 5th August, and the "Vera Cruz Diary," to the end of the same month. The contents of the Mexican papers consist chiefly of decrees for objects of internal regulation; magnificent panegyrics of the new emperor, and accounts of the joyful manner in which the tidings of his elevation to the throne were received in various parts of the empire. There is a detailed and pompous "Manifesto of what was done at the Inauguration, Benediction, and Coronation of their most illustrious Majesties Augustin, first emperor of the empire of Anahuac, and his spouse Anna Maria."—No device of pageantry and mummery seems to have been omitted on the occasion, and the joy of the sovereign people was of course ecstatic.

Next to their imperial majesties were seated the imperial princes, and the Mexican princesses, the sacred progeny of their imperial majesties. Sermons were delivered, and addresses declaimed, followed by gracious answers; and when their majesties left the cathedral, adorned with their imperial robes and insignia, and had arrived at the principal palace, they showed themselves to the multitude from the principal balcony, and threw among them a considerable quantity of money, as had before been done by their order in front of the cathedral.

The multitude made the air resound with their enthusiastic acclamations. It may be well imagined that a people ready to scramble in the streets, for money thus thrown, are not quite ready for republican institutions.

This part of the ceremonial is the more curious, since the government Gazette of the 6th August contains a long address from the "constitutional council of Mexico," to its inhabitants, giving them a piteous detail of the condition of the public treasury, and of the new and unsatisfied wants of the government; and beseeching them in every form of exhortation and entreaty, to assist the state by loans and gifts. It is there averred, that "eleven years of devastation, interrupting trade, and cutting off internal communication, destroying and paralyzing the mines, arts, and industry of every kind, had brought the great empire of Anahuac to the last extremity of poverty."

The old system of finance is alleged to be insufficient to meet the most urgent wants of the government, and commerce to promise a supply too tardy for the present crisis. Considerable means are required for the subsistence of the army and the pay of the civil list, and the number of new offices and tribunals created in the organization of the independent government.

"Nothing," says the address, "would be more just and regular than that the sovereign congress, in order to relieve the public necessities, should impose new taxes, &c. after the example of all civilized governments and nations, which employ such expedients to provide against exigencies much less pressing than those which afflict our empire. But our national congress, proceeding with consummate prudence, has only wished to exhibit to the people the real straits in which we are, in order that each individual may assist the state in its extreme need, in the best way he can, whether by donation or loan. These donations, these loans, will be the cement, the corner-stone upon which will be reared the magnificent structure which the great empire of North-America is to present to the world. Mexicans, inhabitants of the illustrious and celebrated Mexico, your constitutional council,

that body whom you have elected, in whom you have placed your confidence, as your representatives, exhort you, persuade you, supplicate you to signalize the first steps of your independence by an act of generosity," &c.

In this begging address, which bears date the 30th July, not a word is said of the emperor or his household. On the whole, it would seem that his majesty is likely to experience great financial difficulties at least. It will be well if he be not speedily assailed by other dangers, from which the host of "Knight Grand Crosses" of the imperial order of Guadalupe, which he has created, will not be able, or inclined, to extricate him. We observed the names of gen. Wilkinson, and Willsam Taylor, as American consul, in the list of the guests at the grand dinner given on the day of the coronation, by his excellency the Mexican secretary of state. The government gazette of the 3d August contains the declaration of New California, announcing that province to be dependent alone on the government of the Mexican empire, and independent of Spanish domination, or whatever other foreign power." The authorities of the province, in their communication on the subject to the Mexican secretary of state, say, "The taking of the solemn oath of allegiance to the Mexican empire, was celebrated in the capital of New California with all the majesty and grandeur of which our poor territory is capable."

The committee of finance in the Mexican congress, made, on the 15th July, a report which proposes to exempt from duties, to the account of a certain sum, all imported steam engines for the working of the mines, and to grant an exclusive privilege, or patent, for ten years, to the first person, native or stranger, who shall establish, within the Mexican territory, a manufactory of such engines, provided these be decided by competent judges, to be equal in power and aptitude to those imported from England.

Charleston, Sept. 28.

By the schooner Felix, we have a file of the Havana papers to the 30th inst. We find nothing in them of a later date than has been previously received from Old Spain—the arrivals from the peninsula, generally having long passages.

If any reliance whatever is to be placed upon the accounts from Mexico, which we find in the papers of Havana, the affairs of that empire are far from being fixed on a stable foundation.—A proclamation of which we have procured a translation for this morning's Courier, signed by Guadalupe Victoria, and addressed to the citizens of Mexico, in which they are called upon to unite with him in overthrowing the usurped power of Iturbide, speaks a language which cannot be mistaken; and which, if met by a corresponding feeling on the part of the people of that country, will soon overturn the tinsel throne of that aspirant.

A reference to our marine head, will present the details of further outrageous piracies, in the neighbourhood of the Island of Cuba. How and when this shameful business is to be suppressed, are now becoming questions of painful interest to all concerned in navigation and commerce.—Courier.

[TRANSLATED FOR THE COURIER.]

### PROCLAMATION.

To the Inhabitants of Anahuac.

Citizens! Countrymen!—A man who has always worn the livery of despotism, and who has gloried in it in the face of the world—by immolating many of his compatriots, assassinated by his hand and by his orders, might blind us for a moment, when pretending to follow the banner of liberty, he proclaimed our independence. But now the veil is rent, and the illusion has disappeared forever. From the moment that the subtle and capricious author of the plan of Iguala and treaties of Cordova was seen to concentrate in his person and family all the interests of the country and the fruit of past sacrifices of his well deserving sons; when, with an impudence without example in history, violating physically and morally the august national congress, we have seen him arrogate to himself the imperial diadem of Anahuac, and finally when with a paracidal hand he has seized the bar of iron to establish an hereditary dominion in the 19th century over the same empire which was governed in the 15th with a sceptre of gold and flowers, by the generous and unfortunate elective emperor Montezuma; from that period, I say, the hearts of the sons of liberty ought to beat with indignation, and their arms should be stretched out to seize the naked steel, to rouse our fellow citizens from their fatal lethargy, and our beloved country from its present abjection and

abatement. And their hearts have already leaped, do not doubt fellow citizens; and their arms are already extended, and the patriotic ardour has spread even to the antichambers of the tyrant's palace. His real followers are few, vile slaves, and for the most part foreigners; his soldiers are either hirelings, or have already served in our ranks and have shed their blood under the banner of liberty. Draw together companions, and besides our bayonets let us use our arms to fraternally embrace each other.

Mexicans—I aspire to nothing personal; you know it; if the ambition of honours had occupied my heart, nothing would have been easier than to see myself loaded with the most pompous which the tyrant could bestow in the gothic fame of his coronation. I propose no plans upon the form or basis of government which we must have to govern us—the first cry of all the people of our continent upon rising against the oppression of Spain, except him of Iguala, was for a republic; but I do not believe myself sufficiently the organ of the nation to fix it. But for liberty I do; that I proclaim in the face of the universe, persuaded that I shall find no man so degraded as to resist it. The tyrant himself, although falsely, has vociferated it without intermission. Liberty, then, is that which sustains our arms—above all, liberty for the august congress. The fundamental laws of the nation are not to be dictated by acclamation, nor by the point of the bayonet. The city of Puebla shall be henceforward the residence of the government, where, by the first of October next, the deputies of the provinces who have, or may then abandon the capital, shall meet, until it shall be free from the tyranny which oppresses and degrades it; the general congress shall assemble there without any other garrison or escort than what they may point out.

Citizens! Countrymen!—The standard of liberty is raised; there can be no peace nor treaties with any kind of tyranny. If you assist me, this handful of heroes are sufficient to fix it forever in our country. Follow us, Mexicans; and I, for the first, swear, by the most sacred oath which exists, that the arms shall never leave my hands but with one of those extremities, Liberty or Death. Jalapa, 1st August, 1822. Your fellow-citizen, GAUDALUPE VICTORIA.

### Reported Battle in Mexico.

The master of the Spanish schooner Gallega, arrived at Havana on the 3d in 14 days from La Vera Cruz and Tampico, reports that a severe action had taken place between the troops under general Guadalupe Victoria and the Imperialists, in which the latter were completely defeated.

### MILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, October 23.

From an advertisement inserted in this day's paper, our readers will perceive that a meeting of the Orange County Agricultural Society will take place on the first Thursday in next month. It is unnecessary for us to point out the importance of agriculture; all of us know that our happiness and prosperity is inseparably connected with the cultivation of the soil, and as that is improved or neglected, so will the blessings we enjoy be multiplied or diminished. The languishing state of agriculture in this part of the country, should rouse into action every well disposed citizen, and excite a deep interest in the prosperity of a society, which, in other parts of the union, has led to such great improvements in the system of farming. The individual interest of our agricultural readers is too intimately connected with the subject, to render it necessary for us to urge upon them the importance of their attending at this meeting of the society; and we hope that by it new life and vigor will be infused into our agricultural community, which will cover our fields with luxuriance and fill our granaries with abundance.

Suicide.—On Monday morning last, Thomas Holden, of this county, fifty or sixty years of age, put a period to his existence by hanging himself. The causes which operated on his mind to produce so rash an act, we have not been made acquainted with.

### SELECTIONS.

Baron de Thuyte, formerly envoy extraordinary and minister plenip-



tentary to the court of Lisbon, has been appointed as successor to M. de P. L. He has taken passage in the Howard, at Havre, for New York.

Letters received at New York from St. Petersburg inform us that Charles Pinckney, esq., secretary of legation to our minister at that court, had taken passage on board the gen. Jackson, which vessel sailed for New York a few days previous, bearing despatches to our government, conveying the decision of his imperial majesty in our favour on that article of the treaty with England, which was referred to him relating to the reimbursement of our citizens for the slaves taken by the British from the Chesapeake during the war.

**Yellow Fever at New Orleans.**—We learn, says the Baltimore Telegraph, with regret, from New Orleans, under date of the 14th September, that the yellow fever raged there with great violence at that time—that the daily number of cases amounted at least to 20 and the deaths to ten. Our information is from such a source as may be relied upon.

A letter from Baton Rouge to the editor of the Kentucky Reporter, dated Sept. 16, says "The yellow fever is unquestionably very fatal in New Orleans, and the steam boats leaving there now scatter the disease as they ascend the river."

**Yellow Fever in Ohio.**—A letter, dated September 29, from a gentleman in Columbus, Ohio, to his friend in Baltimore, states that there never had been more sickness in that state than during the present fall. In that small town there have been three buried in one day. Forty to fifty were then lying sick. The inhabitants on the Ohio and Muskingum rivers have the yellow fever to an alarming degree. The report was, that there are more than three hundred cases of yellow fever in the neighborhood of Marietta; they are dying fast; numbers are removing from the water courses to the highlands. The crops were abundant, but the squirrels had been very destructive to the corn.

**Success of Agriculture.**—Mr. Stimson, of Galloway, N. Y. who cultivates a farm of between 80 and 100 acres, has received premiums from the Agricultural Society of Saratoga county, for the best managed farm in the county—for having raised 62 bushels of barley on one acre—for having raised four and a half tons of timothy hay per acre on eight acres—for having raised 104 bushels of corn on one acre—and for having raised the largest crop of potatoes in the county.

**Cure for Mildew in Wheat.**—The Reverend Dr. Cartwright has found, by repeated experiments, that a solution of salt, at the rate of 6 to 8 bushels an acre, sprinkled over growing wheat, completely cures it of mildew. The solution may either be applied by means of a watering pail or a brush moved quickly in the hand after immersion.—Two men will go over four acres in a day. The efficacy of salt in destroying mildew is ascertained, he says, by the fact that wheat, growing within the spray of the sea, is never mildewed.

**Harvest in New Hampshire.**—An article dated Concord, Oct. 2, says, "The corn is at this time ripe in the fields just fit for the harvest; and New-Hampshire never exhibited finer and heavier fields—it is believed all was out of the way of 'Jack Frost' when he commenced his attacks. Potatoes, turnips and almost every kind of vegetable, have been attended by a growth, whose luxuriance was scarcely if ever exceeded. But the apple trees, we scarcely know how to describe their appearance—it would seem as if the whole growth of some trees could be intended to produce only one year's crop like the present; there appears to be, at least, a crop of three ordinary seasons in one. Farmers in laying in their store of cider, ought to calculate for not less than two years."

A letter from Milledgeville to the editor of the Savannah Museum, dated the 11th ult., says, "It was yesterday ascertained, that Howell the counterfeiter had made his escape from the penitentiary some time during that day. He had been employed in the forenoon in painting a black coffin; since which he had not been seen. The exact time or mode of his exit cannot be confidently stated; though several of the guard recollect seeing a very sleek looking negro, pass through the keeper's door, with a shawled hat on his head, and a grubbing hoe on his shoulder; but he excited no suspicions at the time. It is since con-

jectured that Howell made his escape in disguise."

John Ide, a native of Rhode Island, has been sentenced to four years imprisonment in Newgate, for an attempt to commit a rape.

Mr. Stephen S. Dudley, formerly of Buffalo village, was lately killed in a personal rencounter with an officer of the United States' army, while ascending the Mississippi, about 200 miles above St. Louis. It is said, that, while intoxicated, he assaulted the officer with a drawn dirk, calling upon him to defend himself, and that his antagonist, in self-defence, stabbed him so fatally that he died in five hours.

**Manufacture of Philadelphia.**—The number of looms employed in the cotton manufactures in Philadelphia, is estimated at 2000, requiring annually a supply of nearly three million pounds of raw cotton; which produces 2,500,000 pounds of yarn; this is woven into 9,984,000 yards of cloth, of the average value of 20 cents a yard, and amounts to the sum of 1,996,800 dollars. The value is supposed to be distributed as follows: To the planter \$391,515; to the spinners \$446,423; to the weavers and spoolers \$648,960; to the master weavers, for the interest of money and profits \$49,920; to the merchant, for dyestuffs, freights and commissions, \$349,102.

**Prices Current at Dayton, Ohio, on the 17th ult.**—Superfine flour, per barrel, \$2 50 cents—wheat per bushel, 33 cents—rye, do, from 15 to 18 cents—corn, do, 13 cents—fresh beef, per lb. from 1 to 3 cents—butter, per lb. from 5 to 8 cents—eggs, per dozen, from 50 to 75 cents—whiskey per gallon, from 12 to 13 cents.

**Worse and worse!**—The Louisville Morning Post of the 20th ult. states the fact that "a specie dollar has been selling for some weeks in that place for \$2 05 of their bank paper."

At the late extra session of the legislature of Tennessee, an act was passed to amend the laws concerning marriages. No white man to intermarry with a negro, mulatto, or mustee, or any person of mixed blood, bond or free, till the third generation, under the penalty of \$500; no minister of the gospel or justice to marry such persons, under the penalty of \$500; and the said pretended marriages so celebrated shall be null and void. If any white man shall live with a negro, &c. as man and wife, he shall forfeit \$500, and shall be indicted in a circuit or county court, and punished at the discretion of the court; no clerk shall issue such license under the penalty of \$500, and be subject to be indicted and punished at the discretion of the court.

**Native Talent.**—The medal, which was voted by the British Society of Arts in London, to Mrs. Wells, of Weathersfield, Conn. formerly Miss Woodhouse, for her ingenuity in manufacturing the straw hat, which was some time ago carried to England, has been lately received by that lady. It is of perfectly pure silver, about the circumference and twice the thickness of a crown, with various emblematical devices, elegantly executed, on one side; and on the other a short inscription, stating who gave it, to whom it was given, and for what reason.

In a late Havana paper we are presented with a summary of the burials in the general cemetery, from the 2d of Feb. 1809, to the 30th June, 1822. The whole number is 58,090, of which 25,000 were whites. From 1805, to 1814, the annual number was from 2,300 to 3,000; and from that period to the commencement of the present year, from 3,150 to 5,190. The number of adults were double the number of children, with reference to both colours. The largest number of deaths was in the year 1819. Thus we observe that in this single burial place, the number of interments in less than 16 years, nearly equals the whole population of this city.

**Snake in the Stomach.**—An astonishing surgical operation was lately performed with success in the hospital of St. Louis, Paris. A peasant, of the neighborhood of La Fere, was persuaded, that about five years ago, he had swallowed, with his food, some reptile, which, in an inexplicable manner, still lived, as he affirmed, in his stomach. The physicians employed various prescriptions, without effect. Tortured by excruciating pains, the unhappy man resolved to go to Paris to be opened, which operation was, in fact, performed, by making an incision just below the region of the heart, when it was ascer-

tained that his conjecture was well founded. As soon as the animal perceived more air than it was accustomed to, it showed itself at the end of the incision, but immediately drew back; when one of the assistants put his finger into the wound and drew out a Snake, two feet and an half in length, and eighteen lines in circumference! It lived sixty hours.—The patient felt great relief, and is in a situation which gives no reason to apprehend any bad consequences!

The Savannah Republican of the 28th ult. contains a very important decision by judge Clayton, on the subject of the late occurrence in that state, between governor Clarke and the secretary of state, col. Hammond. It will be recollected, that during the absence of col. Hammond, who was on a journey to the sea coast for the restoration of his health (which for some time previous had been delicate), the governor by a tortured construction of a clause of the constitution, declared his office vacated, and appointed another gentleman to supersede him, who has acted in that capacity ever since. The question arose in one of the courts of the Western District, on the validity of a grant signed by Simon Whitaker, (the newly appointed secretary.) The law requires that a grant when signed by the governor, shall be returned to the secretary's office, to be there sealed and registered, and shall be certified to by the lawful secretary. It was contended that the grant was not valid because not signed as required by the law; but the judge was called upon to decide. His opinion is interesting and luminous, and we regret its great length prohibits its publication. His decision was that col. Hammond is the only lawful officer for that department, and that the power assumed by the executive was an unwarrantable usurpation. This is the first instance, within our knowledge, of an occurrence of this kind, and when we take into view the delicate situation in which the judge was placed we cannot but admire the promptitude with which he undertook the discharge of so disagreeable though official a duty.

**COURT OF INQUIRY.**  
Boston, Oct. 5.—The defence of capt. Hull, was read by his counsel before the court of inquiry, assembled at the navy yard in Charlestown, on Thursday forenoon. It was a document of great interest, and was considered by those who have attended the whole investigation to have presented a faithful outline of the vast mass of testimony, occupying upwards of 400 folio pages, spread upon the record of the court. If this opinion be correct, there can be no difference of sentiment hereafter, as to the perfect integrity of captain Hull, and the unsubstantial and groundless charges that have been preferred against his official conduct. Without attempting to give an abstract of even the points of the defence, which was very much condensed, we may be permitted to state one fact contained in it.—A candid consideration of this fact will at once extinguish in a mind of the least reflection the charge of peculation and plunder, so confidently advanced against this distinguished officer.—He stated upon his honor and veracity as a gentleman, that his whole real and personal property, including his prize money for capturing the Guerrier, his pay and emoluments for twenty-five years of service, and all his other resources, amounts to less than eighteen thousand dollars. A schedule of his estate we understand is to be annexed to the proceedings. The only regret we entertain at this circumstance is that so gallant an officer should have felt it necessary to resort for his vindication to an argument of this description; but having urged it, the charge of peculation is completely divested of even the shadow of a foundation.

The whole defence was very masterly, especially that part of it, comprising an examination of lieut. Abbot's letters to the secretary of the navy, with a view to a refutation of the allegations they contain by means of the testimony before the court. [Eve. Gazette.]

**FROM THE CITY OF MEXICO.**

An extract of a letter dated the 6th of August, from a gentleman of Baltimore, now in the city of Mexico, to his friend in that city, says:—"The duties here are so excessively heavy, that nothing under one hundred per cent. advance on the cost will pay a profit—and even that leaves but a trifle. The times have passed when gold and silver might be had here for asking, and I should not be surprised to see Mexico in a short time one of the poorest countries in the world. The mines which used to inundate the country with precious metals are themselves inundated with water, and cannot be worked—thus their greatest source of wealth is cut off.—They have other and great natural resources it is true, but their ignorance and indolence prevent their making use of them—and it

will be some time before they acquire a proper sense of the necessity of national industry and national economy. The generality of them are extremely ignorant, and what is worse, they cannot be made to believe so, consequently all attempts to instruct them are only thrown away; if they were only sensible of their deficiency it would open a door and be a great step towards improvement, but they are the most bigotted, superstitious set of beings it has ever been my lot to encounter."

**From the Texas and Mexico.**—We have received the Arkansas Gazette of the 13th and 20th of August, which furnish a gloomy account of the situation of the late emigrants to the province of Texas. Several intelligent gentlemen had returned to Arkansas from Mr. Austin's settlement, at the mouth of the Colorado, and from an extensive exploring tour through the principal parts of the province.—They contradict the report of Mr. Austin's death, and state that his brother at the settlement, had received a letter from him, dated at Mexico, informing that it was next to certain that his title to the lands he claimed will not be confirmed by the imperial government; or if it was, it would be in such a way as in all probability would be rejected. One of the conditions would be, that he should settle 300 families, within certain limits, in a stipulated time, and they must all be Catholics. None but Catholics are permitted to settle in the province; they must reside in villages, each of which must be under a local commandant appointed by the imperial government, and each village to support one or more Catholic priests. Every inhabitant must swear that he is a Catholic, that he will support and defend that religion, and take the oath of allegiance to the imperial government.

Slavery is prohibited throughout Mexico and its dependencies. The whole Mexican country is represented by these gentlemen as in a very unsettled state. The rich Spaniards were fast leaving the country. Several had arrived at Natchitoches on their way to New Orleans.—They had sold off their property in Mexico on account of the troublesome times, and purchased about 1000 mules, which they intended to dispose of in Louisiana. Most of the mules were laden with packs, and it was believed the gentlemen had with them a large amount of specie and bullion.

We hope the following recital of the severe distresses, to which the emigrants to the Colorado settlement are reduced, will be sufficient to prevent in future any of our citizens from embarking in such wild schemes. [N. Y. Statesman.]

**Mexico.**—We have conversed with an intelligent gentleman who left Vera Cruz the 2d Aug. having just arrived there from the city of Mexico. He thinks the imperial government must miscarry for the want of funds. The troops were without pay; resort had been had to forced loans, but these formed only a small sum—the more opulent people concealed their resources; the mines could yield very little, until steam engines were obtained to clear them of obstructions and work them properly; in short, it urbidly was reduced to alarming straits, and the distrust in the stability of his power was almost universal.—Nal. Gaz.

Montgomery County, Va. 29th September.

**Freshet.**—The natives on the North and South Forks of Staunton river, have witnessed the greatest flood of waters, that ever was known by the oldest livers.

The rain commenced on the evening of the 27th from easterly clouds with high winds, and continued until the 28th about 9 o'clock, A. M. when Heaven was pleased to grant us a serene sky, and shining sun. During the time of rain it seemed without intermission like one united body of waters, descending from the heavens, seeming to bear a comparison with nothing, but the flood of old, when God designed the destruction of man! The view of women and children, and men shrieking and crying! leaving their houses and property to the resistless torrent, and seeking refuge on some eminence in the mountains; was calculated to produce the most painful sensations! No pen can describe it! The tide, however, began to abate about 8 o'clock, P. M. the 28th, and by the morning of the present day the farmer had presented to his view, his fields of corn, hemp and grain of every kind, one general waste (unprotected by fences) with a heart truly of sadness and despair; one neighbor, too seriously affected (almost) to tell his fellow neighbour his situation.—The consequences are serious and awful—mills, mill-dams, and dwelling houses have shared the common loss.

We notice an extract from a newspaper, called the "Christian Watchman," which says, that a subscription of three thousand dollars a year, for five years, has been made up at Borton, for the purpose of putting in operation a print-

ing office in Asia; and that another of three thousand dollars was got up to purchase presses, &c. to start with—ALL at the urgent recommendation of a late British consul at Smyrna—mark that of a British consul at Smyrna. People may distribute their money thus, if they please—but my humble opinion is, that he who 'provideth not for his own household, (out of the means that he hath,) is worse than an infidel.' I have always found enough at home for the pittance that I have had to spare, or rather that I have parted with without having them to spare. I trust that there is as much charity in my bosom as people generally have—but frankly confess, that I have no money to bestow on foreign missions; nor shall I, until there are no meritorious and respectable poor at home, on whom the amount of the money thus lavished would confer real, substantial, unaffected, good.

Niles' Register.

**MARRIED.**

At the seat of Mrs. Stone, near Raleigh, on the 3d inst. Edward Hicks, esq. of Brunswick county, Va., to Miss Elizabeth Stone, third daughter of the late governor Stone.

In the vicinity of Raleigh, Mr. John Rorke to Miss Elizabeth Guthrie.

In Warren county, on the 1st inst. Archibald E. Henderson, esq. attorney at law, of Granville, to Miss Ann M. Bullock, daughter of Richard Bullock, esq. of Warren county.

In Rutherford county, on the 24th ult. Mr. Jesse U. Groves to Miss Margaret Long.

On the 26th ult. Capt. Andrew H. Richardson, of Granville county, to Miss Amanda Melvina Fitz Allen Scott, daughter of Mr. Adam Scott, of Newbern.

At Wilmington, on the 10th inst. Mr. Daniel Ferguson to Miss Catharine C. Harris, daughter of the late Mr. Peter Harris.

In Perquimans county, on the 3d inst. Mr. James P. Whedbee, jr. to Miss Lavinia Leigh, daughter of Col. James Leigh.

At Edenton, on the 10th inst. Mr. Thomas V. Hathaway to Miss Caroline Hankins.

**FOREIGN.**

In Queens county, (Eng.) Mr. Washington E. Wear, aged 18 years, to Miss Elizabeth Spray, aged 80 years and 3 months.

A late Liverpool paper announces the following singular marriages, viz. At Kirtouctree on the 2d of July, Mr. W. Brown to Miss Janet Murdoch, after a courtship of 50 years! At Royton, on the 15th of the same month, Wm. Gordon, aged 61, who had been 35 years in the sea service, and lost both his legs at Trafalgar, to Susannah Thompson, aged 19.

**DIED.**

In this town, on Monday morning last, Mary Turner, daughter of John L. Turner, aged about nine years.

At Raleigh, on the 15th instant, Mrs. Ann Young, consort of John W. Young, esq. attorney at law.

In Wake county on the 8th inst. Mrs. Mary Fowler, widow of Bullard Fowler, in the 84th year of her age.—On the 14th inst. Mr. Wm. King, late of Raleigh.

At Fayetteville, on the 12th inst. Maj. Abraham Stevens.

At Cheraw, on the 29th ultimo, in the 30th year of her age, Mrs. Ann Jennings, consort of Maj. John Jennings of that place, and daughter of Sebastian Staiert, esq. of Fayetteville.

At Wilmington, on the 1st inst. Mrs. Jane Miller, wife of David M. Miller.—On the 9th, Mr. John B. Lord, in the 27th year of his age.—On the 10th, Mr. Wm. C. Kemp, aged 33 years.—On the 11th, Mr. James Mason, aged 48 years.

A short time since, on Holly Shelter, Mrs. Ramsay, widow of the late David Ramsay, and one of the first settlers on the North East river.

In Camden county, on the 1st inst. Miss Oily Berry, youngest daughter of Solomon Berry, deceased, aged about 17 years.—On the 2d inst. at the short notice of only one day's illness, Mr. Philip Barco, son of Bailey Barco, aged 17 years.

In Tyrrel county, on the 18th ult. Benjamin Spruill, esq.—On the 1st inst. Thos. Leigh, esq. Near Lincolnton, on the 24th ult. Mrs. Jane Summey, consort of George Summey.

In Craven county, on the 27th ultimo, Mrs. Mary Dudley, wife of Wm. Dudley.

Near South-Washington, on the 27th ult. Mr. Shelly Arnett, printer, aged 59 years.

At Baltimore, on the 9th instant, of the typhus fever, Mr. George Parkes, merchant, of Wilkesborough, in this state.

**STATE OF THE THERMOMETER.**

	9 o'clock.	12 o'clock.	3 o'clock.
October 16	53	69	73
17	63	76	79
18	70	81	84
19	73	78	84
20	77	83	85
21	70	73	69
22	57	63	68

**Orange Agricultural Society.**

A MEETING of the Orange County Agricultural Society, will take place in Hillsborough on the first Thursday in November next; when and where it is hoped the members of the society and the friends of agriculture will attend.

Oct. 22. 41-3v

**FALL GOODS.**

J. R. SNEED & Co.

HAVE just received a general assortment of goods suitable for the season, and invite their customers and the public to give them a call. They have also received

Hogskins, and other Saddlery.

All of which will be sold on accommodating terms.

Oct. 22. 41-3v



For the Hillsborough Recorder.  
O D.E.  
To Miss \*\*\*\*\* Orange County.  
Best of painters, show thy art.  
Draw the charmer of my heart;  
Describe the charms you hear from me,  
(Her charms you could not paint and see)  
And make the absent nymph appear  
As if her lovely self were here.  
First draw her easy flowing hair,  
Of auburn soft as she is fair;  
And if your art can rise so high,  
Let breathing odours round her fly.  
Beneath the shade of flowing jet  
The ivory forehead smoothly set;  
With care the sable brows extend,  
And in two arches nicely bend;  
That the fair space which lies between  
The meeting shade may scarce be seen.  
From Minerva take the radiant mien,  
Softness from the *Idalian* queen;  
This with hope the heart to bless,  
That with terror to depress.  
Next her cheeks with roses crown,  
And the peach's dubious down;  
And if art can this bestow,  
Let the blush ingenuous glow.  
But description would be faint,  
Teaching you her lips to paint:  
There let fair *persuasion* dwell,  
Let them gently softly swell.  
Seem in sweetest sounds to break  
Willow air, and silent speak—  
Enough! the lovely work is done,  
The breathing paint will speak anon!  
The price you ask will give,  
For the picture seems to live!  
Gold is too little, view the piece!  
'Tis the pictured pride of Greece!  
Here, take the gold, the price you say,—  
And now come, come my dearest —!!  
Chapel-Hill, Orange County,  
September 30, 1822.

#### HAPPINESS—A FRAGMENT.

"The scenes of my life have been sad, said a poor Frenchman, who had scrambled up one of the most precipitous mountains in North Wales, and was now pensively leaning on his stick and casting a mournful look towards the wide expanse of waters, which bounded his prospect. "The scenes of my life have been sad," repeated he; and a tear silently stole down his cheek, as the painful recollection of the past again struck upon his soul. "I have pursued the bubble happiness all over the world, and have lived but to find it but a phantom of the brain—I have suffered the torture of the inquisition of Spain—I have been chained to the galleys in Italy—I have starved on the mountains of Switzerland—I have groaned as a slave in Turkey—I have languished beneath the republican tyranny in France—and lastly, I have been whipped as a vagabond in England—and I am grown grey in misery, and old age has overtaken me in wretchedness." The tears streamed plentifully down the cheeks of the unfortunate old man, as this painful retrospect presented itself to his mind. The sun was just casting his last rays over the waters, and the west was tinged with bright streaks of vermillion and gold—not a breath of wind ruffled the surface of the deep—not a sound invaded the air—all was stillness and serenity, except when the last notes of the ascending sky-lark sunk on the atmosphere, while the feathered songster himself was lost in the distance. He insensibly felt his spirits tranquilized by the universal harmony which reigned around. The balm of peace descended upon his soul; he looked upon the wanderings of his past days with a calm but melancholy regret—it is too late to begin life anew, and a little rest is necessary.—When the sun had sunk beneath the horizon, he laid himself on the turf, and soon dropped into a sweet and uninterrupted slumber. In the morning he arose refreshed. Beneath the wide branches of a venerable tree, he constructed a simple hut; his meat was supplied by the roots and herbs of the valley; and the crystal spring which bubbled by his dwelling, afforded him a wholesome beverage.—Every evening beheld him sinking peacefully to repose on his bed of leaves; and every day saw him rise refreshed and cheerful. In a short time he discovered that he was happy;—the discovery astonished him.—He was insulated and on a cast, depending upon the spontaneous products of the earth for sustenance, and only sheltered from the inclemency of the weather by a cabin, over which the den of the wild beasts possessed many advantages. Under such circumstances, that he could be happy was to him incomprehensible. After musing for some time on the strangeness of the fact, he found out that all the miseries of his past life were to be imputed to himself;

that they arose from his own restlessness and ambition; and that the true philosopher's stone, which converts every thing it touches into gold, the real source of happiness, is "Contentment."

#### LORD CHATHAM.

Chatham had the greatest aversion to the counsels of timidity, and to the regulated measures that generally prevail in the routine of public affairs. Without fear himself he would not suffer another to yield to apprehensions—he fixed his eye on victory, and reached her by the intrepidity and flight of the eagle.—When the first admiral was called to him, upon a sudden exigency, he required of him the equipment of a considerable naval force. He of the admiralty replied, that he would inquire into the business and inform him on the morrow of what could be done. He came the day after to Chatham and told him that from the state of the navy yards it was impossible to have a fleet ready as soon as it was wanted. The minister regarded him sternly and said, "Sir, his majesty's service demands this duty at your hands—the fleet can, and must be ready at or before the time fixed upon; and I further declare to you, sir, that if this service be not rendered to his majesty, that he will stand in need of none that you can render him hereafter." The fleet was equipped in the specified time.

The labours of Chatham in the cabinet were unremitted, and his intonation was so great that he mastered any subject with apparent ease.—One of the Ambassadors of France said of him, "Sometimes when I call on Mr. Pitt on affairs of state, he appears to know nothing on the subject on which I address him—he appoints a meeting for a few days after, and when I see him again he knows more about it than any man in Europe." The countenance and figure of Chatham, were grand and imposing—but the flash of his eyes could not be endured. A sailor, who saw him addressing a public meeting in his most impassioned manner, and who did not know him, was so astonished at the appearance of the man, that he exclaimed, "Good God! look at the fellow's eyes." Lord Holland, his old antagonist, once retired home after a warm debate in the house, and flung himself with great agitation upon a sofa. His lady who perceived it, said, "My lord, something seems to have disturbed you." Holland would not hear any more, but burst out abruptly—"I don't mind his arguments, for we can give as good as he can—nor do I care for his vehemence, for that often does him as much harm as good—but those dead eyes of his: they always give me the back ache." I understand you, my lord, said lady H. it is your old friend Mr. Pitt that has been troubling you.

[From the French of Massillon]

#### THE WORLD.

What is the World, even to those who love it, who are intoxicated with its pleasures, and who cannot live without it? The world! it is a perpetual servitude, where no one lives for himself alone, and where if we strive to be happy, we must kiss its fetters and love its bondage. The world! it is a daily revolution of events which create, in succession, in the mind of its partisans the most violent passions, bitter hatreds, odious perplexities, devouring jealousies, and grievous chagrins. The world! it is a place of malediction, where pleasures themselves carry with them their troubles and afflictions. In the world there is nothing lasting; nor fortunes the most affluent—nor friendships the most sincere—nor characters the most exalted—nor favours the most enviable. Men pass all their lives in agitations, projects and schemes; always ready to deceive, or trying to avoid deception; always eager and active to profit by the retirement, disgrace or death of their competitors; always occupied with their fears or their hopes; always discontented with the present, and anxious about the future; never tranquil, doing every thing for repose and removing further from it. Vanity, ambition, vengeance, luxury, avarice—these are the virtues which the world knows and esteems.

In the world, integrity passes for simplicity; and dissimulation are meritorious. Interest the most vile, arms brother against brother—and breaks all the ties of blood and friendship; and it is this base motive which produces our hatreds and attach-

ments! The wants and misfortunes of a neighbor find only indifference and insensibility, when we can neglect him without loss, or be recompensed for our assistance. If we could look into two different parts of the world, if we could enter into the secret detail of anxieties, and inquietudes—if we could pierce the outward appearance which offers to our eyes only joy, pleasure, pomp and magnificence, how different should we find it from what it appears! We should see it destitute of happiness—the father at variance with his child—the husband with his wife; and, the antipathies, the jealousies, the murmurs, and the eternal dissension of families. We should see friendship broken by suspicions, by interests, by caprices; unions the most endearing dissolved by inconsistency; relations the most tender, destroyed by hatred and perfidy; fortunes the most affluent producing more vexation than happiness; places the most honourable not giving satisfaction, but creating desire for higher advancement! each one complaining of his lot, and the most elevated not the most happy.

From Poulson's American Daily Advertiser.

#### MATRIMONIAL EXPORT.

In the early settlement of Virginia, when the adventurers were principally unmarried men, it was deemed necessary to export such women as could be prevailed upon to quit England, as wives for the planters. A letter accompanying a shipment of these matrimonial exiles, dated London, August 12, 1621, is illustrative of the manners of the times and the concern then felt for the welfare of the colony, and female virtue. It is as follows:—

"We send you in the ship one widow and eleven maids, for wives for the people of Virginia; there hath been especial care had in the choice of them, for there hath not one of them been received but upon good commendations.

"In case they cannot be presently married, we desire that they may be put with several householders that have wives, till they can be provided with husbands. There are nearly fifty more that are shortly to come, and are sent by our honourable lord and treasurer, the earl of Southampton, and certain worthy gentlemen, who taking into their consideration that the plantations can never flourish till families be planted, and the respect of wives and children for their people on the soil, therefore have given this fair beginning: for reimbursing of whose charges, it is ordered that every man that marries them, give one hundred and twenty pounds of best leaf tobacco for each of them.

"Though we are desirous that the marriage be free according to the laws of nature, yet we would not have those maids deceived, and married to servants; but only to such freemen and tenants as have means to maintain them. We pray you, therefore, to be fathers of them in this business, not enforcing them to marry against their wills."

#### LENGTH OF LIFE.

De Moivre calculates the expectations of life thus: Subtract the age of the person from 86, half the remainder will be the expectation of that life.

#### CIRCULATION OF THE BLOOD.

Blumenbach says that the pulse of a new born infant while placidly sleeping, is

About, . . . . . (in a minute.)	140
Towards the end of the first year, . . .	124
Towards the end of the second year, . .	110
Towards the end of the third and fourth years, . . . . .	96
When the first teeth drop out, . . . . .	86
At puberty, . . . . .	80
At manhood, . . . . .	75
At sixty, about, . . . . .	60

#### LATE DINNERS.

The gentleman who dines the latest is, in our street, esteem'd the greatest: But surely greater than them all, Is he who never dines at all.

A wag, on being told it was the fashion to dine later and later every day, said, he supposed it would end at last in not dining till to-morrow.

From a Richmond Paper.

#### MATRIMONIAL LOTTERY.

Some years ago, I was passing through the state of South Carolina, and in the evening arrived in the suburbs of the town of — where I had an acquaintance on whom I called—I was immediately informed that the family was invited to a wedding at a neighbouring house, and on being requested, I changed my clothes and went in with them. As soon as the young couple were married, the company was seated, and

the most profound silence ensued, (the man of the house religious.) A young lawyer then arose and addressed the company very handsomely, and finishing his discourse, begged leave to offer a new scheme of matrimony, which he believed and hoped would be beneficial. On obtaining leave he proposed:

That one man in the company should be selected as president; that this president should be duly sworn to keep entirely secret, all the communications that should be forwarded to his official department that night; and that each unmarried gentleman and lady should write his or her name on a piece of paper, and under it place the person's name who they wish to marry; then hand it to the president for inspection—and if any gentleman or lady had reciprocally chosen each other, the president was to inform each of the result; and those who had not been reciprocal in their choices were to be kept entirely secret.

After the appointment of the president the communications were accordingly handed up to the chair, and it was found that twelve young gentlemen and ladies had made reciprocal choices; but whom they had chosen remained a secret to all but to themselves and the president. The conversation changed, and the company retired.

Now hear the conclusion. I passed through the same place on the 14th of March following, and was informed that eleven of the twelve matches had been solemnized, and that the young gentlemen of eight couples of the eleven had declared that their diffidence was so great, that they should not have addressed their respective wives, if the above scheme had not been introduced.

Gentlemen under 20 and ladies under 14 were excluded as unmarriageable.

A Married Man without children.

From the Connecticut Courant.

#### A Week's Journal of a Country Curate.

Monday.—Received ten pounds from my rector, Mr. Snarl, being one-half year's salary—obliged to wait a long time before my admittance to the donor; and even when admitted, was never once asked to sit down or refresh myself, though I had 11 miles to walk. Item—the doctor hinted he could have the curacy filled for 15 pounds a year.

Tuesday.—Paid nine pounds to 7 different people; but could not buy the second hand pair of breeches offered me at a great bargain, by Cabbage, the tailor—my wife wanted a gown very much, and neither Betsey nor Polly having a shoe to go to church.

Wednesday.—My wife bought a gown for herself, and shoes for her two daughters; but unluckily, in coming home, dropped a guinea through a hole (which she never before perceived) in her pocket, and all our cash in the world was gone, except half a crown. Item—chid my poor woman for being affected at the misfortune, and tenderly advised her to rely on the goodness of God.

Thursday.—Received a note from an ale house at the top of the hill, informing me, that a gentleman begged to speak with me on pressing business; went and found it was an unfortunate member of a strolling company of players, who was pledged for seven pence halfpenny—in a struggle what to do. The baker, though we had paid him on Tuesday, quarrelled with us to avoid giving any credit in future; and George Greasy the butcher sent us word that he heard it whispered how the rector intended to take a curate who would do the parish duty at an interior price; and therefore, though he would do any thing to serve me, advised me to deal with Peter Pouch at the upper end of the town. Mortifying reflections these! But in my opinion a want of humanity is a want of justice. The Father of the universe lends his blessings to us with a view that we should relieve a brother in distress; and we consequently do no more than pay a debt when we perform an act of benevolence. Paid the stranger's reckoning out of the shilling in my pocket, and gave him the remainder of the money to prosecute his journey.

Friday.—A very scanty dinner, and pretended therefore to be ill, that by avoiding to eat, I leave something like enough for my poor wife and children. I told my wife what I had done with the shilling; the excellent creature instead of blaming me for the action, blessed the goodness of my heart, and burst into tears. Mem. Never to contradict her as long as I live; for a mind that can argue like her's, though it may

deviate from the more rigid sentiments of prudence, it is even amiable for its indiscretion; and in every lapse from the severity of economy, perform an act of virtue superior to the value of a kingdom.

Saturday.—Wrote a sermon, which on

Sunday.—I preached at four different parish churches, and came home excessively wearied and excessively hungry—no more than two pence halfpenny in the house.

But see the goodness of God!—The strolling player whom I had relieved as a man of fortune, who accidentally heard that I was as humble as I was indigent; and from a generous eccentricity of temper, wanted to do me an essential piece of service. I had not been an hour at home when he came in and declaring himself my friend, put a fifty pound note into my hand, and the next day presented me with a living of three hundred pounds a year.

Worthily to love, and fondly to devote ourselves to the happiness of another, who deserves our high regard, is not condemned by religion. It is not even a weakness which it permits and deplores; but a virtue which it sanctions and commands. And the heart that is deceived or betrayed, need not augment its anguish by self-reproach. Love is not only an innocent but a noble passion. When guided and controlled by religion, it is the germ of all social virtues—the cement and the solace of the various relations of human life.—When rewarded with the hallowed possession of its object, it strews the path of duty with flowers, and scents the air with fragrance;—when unfortunate, and ill-requited, it becomes, at length, absorbed in high and holy principles; investing resignation with unthought sublimity, and extracting from earthly disappointment, the calm satisfaction of heavenly hope. The process by which it is thus transformed may impair the fragile tenement in which it is enshrined; and the dross of mortality, in such a furnace, may melt away into its kindred earth; but the soaring, unrobed spirit returns to God who gave it, and at last enjoys repose where it first derived existence.

#### A HEAVY LOSS.

P.—, a picture dealer, met S — in the street one day, and the following conversation ensued:

S. You look deplorably sad; what is the matter with you?

O. Oh, I am the unluckiest dog alive; I am almost ruined; I have lost 50*l*. this morning.

S. How, how, man, I never knew you had so much to lose?

P. Oh, it is always my luck, always unfortunate—a heavy loss, a dead loss.

S. [Sympathetically.] But how happened it?

P. Why, last week, I bought a volume of plates at a sale for 40*s*.; and as they were in the way for Lord G—'s collection, I offered them to him. He appointed to call this morning—I went—his Lordship was engaged, and I sat down in the anti-room. I had resolved to put a good 5*l*. profit on, and began looking over the pictures, that I might see where to insist on their value. It struck me that they looked better than before, and I determined to ask 10*l*. for them!—Well sir, I waited, and waited, 'till almost tired; and I said to myself, I won't waste my time so long for nothing for any lord in Christendom. I'll ask 15*l*.!—Another half hour passed, and I got so mad, that I swore to myself I'd ask 30*l*. and I had made up my mind to this when I was called in. His lordship was in a desperate good humor, and behaved so kindly, that when he inquired the price, I plumped it at once fifty pounds!!

S. And so by your greediness you lost your purchaser?

P. No, don't it; he gave me a check for the money, in a moment, without haggling—I might just as easily have got a hundred—but I am always unlucky!! A true tale.

An ignorant fellow being about to be married, resolved to make himself perfect in the responses of the service, but by mistake got by heart the office of baptism for riper years; so when he was asked in the church, "Wilt thou have this woman?" &c. he answered, "I renounce them all." The clergyman said, "I think you are a fool;" to which he replied, "All this I steadfastly believe."

Scott in his Christian Life speaking of sinners going to heaven, said they would find themselves like pigs in a drawing room.